



Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

NR 154

Best Management Practices, Conditions, and Standards

NR 154 is part of 8 Department of Natural Resources rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States

Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/index.htm>) or by contacting:

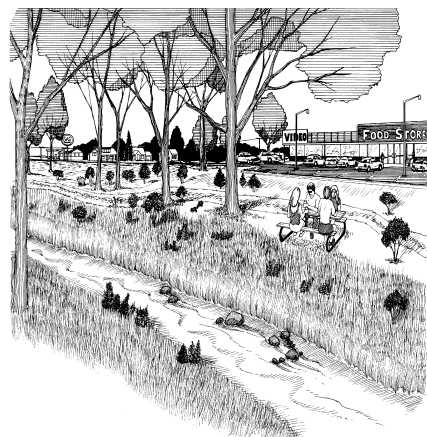
**Wisconsin DNR
Runoff Management/
WT 2
Attn.: Carol Holden
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
(608)266-0140**

NR 154 is a new Department of Natural Resources rule that identifies urban and agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs), cost-share conditions, and technical standards for the DNR's Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program (NR 153), the Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program (NR 155), and the regulation of animal feeding operations (NR 243). NR 154 is also a basis for determining cost-share availability requirements that the DNR must meet under NR 151 to require compliance with performance standards. NR 154 does not apply to the DNR's Priority Watershed and Priority Lake Program (NR 120), which contains its own set of practices, conditions and standards that closely parallel those in NR 154.

NR 154 includes 37 BMPs. Each management practice includes a set of technical standards that must be used. Thirty-four (34) of these BMPs are primarily agricultural and are defined in ATCP 50, an administrative rule promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP). For these BMPs, NR 154 contains a cross-reference to ATCP 50 and a listing of any differences that must be observed when using the ATCP 50 best management practice or standards in a DNR program. The remaining three (3) BMPs are not included in ATCP 50, so NR 154 contains all the information for the

BMPs and technical standards. NR 154 also includes a provision for making revisions to the BMPs and technical standards when needed to meet performance standards under NR 151.

BMP cost-share rates under NR 154 vary, depending on the grant program being used to fund the practices. Under the TRM Grant Program (NR 153), practices may be cost shared up to 70 percent of eligible costs. Under the Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm water Management Grant Program (NR 155), BMPs may be cost-shared up to 50 percent of eligible costs. Cost-share rates for the acquisition of easements varies depending on the source of the storm water runoff. Easements for agricultural practices under the TRM Program may be cost shared up to 70 percent. Easements for urban practices under both the TRM Grant Program and the Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management

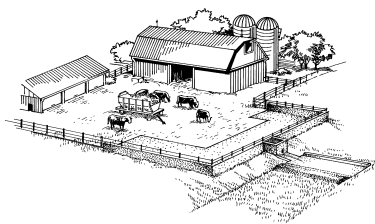


NR 154 Best Management Practices, Conditions, and Standards

The following is a list of BMPs either contained entirely within NR 154 or incorporated by cross-reference to ATCP 50.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• manure storage systems• manure storage system abandonment• barnyard runoff control systems• access roads and cattle crossings• animal trails and walkways• residue management• contour farming• critical area stabilization• cover and green manure crop• diversions• field windbreaks• filter strips• grade stabilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none">structures• heavy-use area protection• prescribed grazing• lake sediment treatment (NR 154 only)• livestock fencing• livestock watering facilities• milking center waste control systems• nutrient and pesticide management• relocating or abandoning animal feeding operations• riparian buffers• roofs• roof runoff systems• sediment basins | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• shoreline habitat restoration for developed areas (NR 154 only)• streambank and shoreline protection• stripcropping• subsurface drains• terrace systems• underground outlets• waste transfer systems• water and sediment control basins• waterway systems• well decommissioning• wetland development or restoration• urban BMPs (NR 154 only) |
|--|--|--|

Grant Program may be cost shared up to 50 percent. Property acquisition under both programs may be cost shared up to 50 percent. NR 154 also provides that a single, up-front payment may be made to landowners to compensate for lost crop productivity when riparian buffers or grassed waterways are constructed. The payment is \$500 per acre for cropland converted to buffer and \$300 per acre for cropland converted to grassed waterway. In addition to these up-front payments, the landowner may also receive up to 70 percent of



eligible practice installation costs. The cost-share rate must be increased up to 90 percent if the practice is applied to meet a performance standard under NR 151 and if a landowner meets the requirements for economic hardship established in NR 154.

Under NR 154, a landowner has many options for generating the local share that will be needed to pay for installation of BMPs. These include personal finances, loans, in-kind services and other federal, state or local grants. The only restriction is that the local share cannot be derived from funds authorized by the Legislature for NR 153, NR 155, or other soil and water conservation programs closely related to these. The programs

that cannot be used to cover the local share include the DNR Priority Watershed Program, the DNR Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm Water Management Grant Program, the DNR Municipal Flood Control and Riparian Restoration Grant Program, and DATCP's Soil and Water Conservation Grant Program.

Provisions to cost-share technical assistance and planning are not included in NR 154 but are part of NR 153 and NR 155.

